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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy of collectors, or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be de livered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sanday. The Eventue Edition should be in the lunds of subscribers not later than

THE TIMES STILL LEADS.

The Circulation of the Star Is Falling

Off-The Public Knows Its Friend. The aggregate circulation of the Star last week was 170,477. That of The Times was 213,165, which shows a circulation of 42,688 more than the Star. Whether or not this increase is due to the snarling of fiste dog weekly publications which "some one" has set at the heels of The Times would be difficult to determine, but that is quite a natrat inference.

The Times is decidedly the best daily in Washington, and the more advertising it secures the greater will be its circulation. It is possible to fool the public occasionally by insiguations and monkey-paw abuse, but when the object of such attacks is really descrying there can be but one result-an increase of popularity.

I. J. Milton Young, cashier of The Washthat the accompanying statement is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge

J. MILTON YOUNG. Monday, September 16...
Tuesday, September 17...
Wednesday September 18...
Thursday, September 19...
Friday, September 20.
Saturday, September 21...
Sunday, September 22...

&worn to before me this 23d day of Beptember, A. D. 1895. EDWARD T. THOMPSON.

Notary Public.

A BOYCOTT BOOMERANG. Those who do not fully understand the meaning of the word boomerang should study the effect of the Baltimore & Ohio boycott on the circulation of The Times. When General Manager Alvey was nailed in a tie by The Times in his report to Lieut. Kelly on the death-trap grade crossings the Battimore & Ohio Railroad undertook to punish such an unusual act of journalism toward a corporation by withdrawing its advertising and probibling the sale of The Times in its trains and stations. The effect must have been extremely disappointing to the railroad ompany. The demand for The Time by residents along the line of the railroad immediately doubled, and instead of a boycott the Baltimore & Ohio Company instituted a boomerang.

Our esteemed but exceedingly curious contemporary, the Star, is pursuing a similar policy. Until the evening edition of The Times was contemplated the little weekly publications of this city were friendly to this paper. So was also the Star. But when vigorous competition came into the field our Jealous rival sicked several little spitz newspapers at the heels of The Times, and they are still sparling at its public prosecution of certain municipal abuses. The object of this indirect attack on The Times was to induce merchants to withdraw their advertising, and, to make the effect doubly sure, not only were the papers mailed to Times adver tisers, but clippings were also made and

inclosed to their several addresses. Once for all, let it be known that The Times fights openly, fairly and not unde cover. What it has to say will be published in its own columns, but except in self defense, it will never attack individuals unless it is necessary to do so to reach public abuses. It has already brought about a number of needed reforms, and intends to strive for others, and as all times and on all occasions it will be a paper for the people, because it has no corporate associations or influences to control its utterances.

NEW IRISH MOVEMENT.

The "New Movement," as it is termed for Irish independence, or, to be mor exact, for the independence of Ireland is a natural result of the political condition in Great Britain and Ireland.

The only political leader in England who could mass a formidable following in support of home rule for Ireland is retired by old age. The Liberal party split and went to pieces upon this ques uon. Irisa Incuonal quarrets con pleter the wreck. No ennity of English toward Irish can equal in likeness the antagonism. senseless to a great degree, of Parnelli and anti-Parnellite. The very names of the factions suggest such a lamentable lack of real patriotic sentiment that the friends of Ireland who rise above such petty strife are forced to abandon hope of any settlement of the ancient grudge by weapon of suffrage.

Out of this discouraging condition springs the "new movement," the advocates of which are now in conference at Chicago If one may define action which is yet only incipient, the intention is similar to tha of the old Fenian Brotherhood. Many of the old names which have long been obscure, and whose owners must now venerable in years, crop out and lend an atmosphere of old-time cuthusiasm to

O'Donovan Bossa, Tynan, Finerty, O'Neill

Ryan are names for Irish patriots to con-jure with, surrounded as they are by the imprisonment. One of the old methods, however, should be atandoned before it is adopted. Revolution cannot be accomplished by assassination or "removal."
That is a practice born of the dark ages,
which modern civilization, even its most brutal form, will not approve. In Ireland, especially, it has been ineffective and disastrous to the cause which was to be advanced. Open war may be commendable, but the secret knife or the anonymous bullet never.

GATHER IN THE POSTMASTERS. The report of Assistant Postmaster Gen-eral Maxwell shows the appointment of no less a number than thirteen thousand fourth class positionsters within the last year-the fizcal year ending June 30. Of this large number a very few were appointed on account of the death or incompetency

of their predecessors.

This represents an enormous amount of labor on the part of Congressmen and of the appointing authorities. Each ap-pointment tells an eloquent story of strug gle between aspirants, of an agony of anxiety among Congressmen who were compelled to give recommendations, and of the Postmaster General and his assistants in deciding between opposing factions and delegations.

The report is a forcible argument that the selection of postmasters should be taken out of politics, and that these officinis should either be elected by the legal voters of the communities they serve, or else placed within the civil service regulations, which will ensure their retention during their lives or their efficiency.

Now that the President has placed alnost the entire consular service within civil service regulations he should crown his performances in this field by taking the postmasters for all time out of the forgy and feverish atmosphere of party politics.

LET THEM ASK RECOGNITION. An interview with Col. Coronado, a Cuban patriot, which is published in The Times this morning, concludes with these remark-

"We have established practically a provisional government and have an army to protect it, and are in the same position the United States were when the Declaration of Independence was issued and a call was sent to all the nations of the earth for recogni

These are memorable words, but they suggest a lack of coherent performance. If Cuban patriots have attained to the condition of the American patriots of '76, why do they not take similar action?

The provisional government has made no formal request, even to the great and sympathetic American people, for recognition of their belligerent rights. This should have been the first act of their declaration of independence. That this step was not taken was an oversight which is not complimentary to the sagacity of the Cuban leaders.

The provisional government should at once ame representatives and send them with proper credentials to the present Administration of the United States Government asking deserved recognition of the beilig erent rights of the Cuban revolutionists The sentiment of the whole people of the United States, emphatically expressed, will

The meeting of the Democratic silver leaders at Memphis, Tenn., should oust Buck Henrichsen, of Illinois, for charging President Cleveland with attempting to bring on a war with Spain in order to fore another bond issue. Such misrepresenta tions do not benefit the cause of free silver. and this one is manifestly so false as to create serious apprehensions as to the sameness of the man who gave it utterance. There is greater reason to fear that the payment of the Mora claim will influence Presdont Cleveland to delay recognition of the Cubans as belligerents than there is to think be intends to bring on a war with Spain, and for that reason the declaration of "Buck" Henrichsen is rank rot of a crank

The only really serious thing about the bird term movement can be found at Buzgard's Bay.

Those inclined to scoff at American sym pathy for the Cubans should paste that Wilnington verdict in their bats.

The argument for "personal liberty" is most acceptable to patriots who look upon

Since Marlborough captured the Van derbilt millions the British lion has ceased to complain of Yankee athletic victories. Should the report be true that the Prince

of Wales is back of the yacht-race challenge of Mr. Rose, he will blow in his money just as freely under another name Judging from its lack of frigidity, this

cold wave never passed near the home of your Uncle Benjamin Harrison. at Syracuse both Hill and Fairchild will

have to chime in with a certain ex-mayor and organize the three Democratic Graces Since the Roosevelt crusade there has been a wonderful increase of Democratic patriots who desire to sacrifice themselves at the

altar of public office. Unlike the new woman, the new Irishman won't have to wear bloomers and suck a cigarette to secure public recognition.

Just a Bit Curious.

Five short autograph poems by Robert \$490; three long letters for \$370 and three hort ones for \$105; at the same times letters of Sir Walter Scott were sold for about \$27.50 apiece

There are known to be in existen twenty-nine autographs of Christopher Columbus, not including voluminous mar-ginal notes in his handwriting upon the pages of several books that be owned or read his own hand and the others are memoral questions. His permanship is firm, clear and regular, in places even ornamental and the manuscripts are so well preserved

A Scotsman once neatly turned the table on an Englishman who had been albuding to the number of Scots in London. "Well," replied the Scot. "I knew a place in Scot land where there are 30,000 Engitish who never go hack to their countr "Why, wherever can such a crowd b d the Englishman, to whom the

BEST PLACE TO WORK FROM

Washington as Political Headquarters for Both Farties.

Its Claims for Committees and Con--ventions Are Entitled to Consideration of the Leaders.

(Washnigton Letter Minneapolis Journal.) The possible location of the headquarters of the National League of Republican Clubs in Washington will not only be beneficial to this organization, but it may result in the transfer next year of the beadquarters of the national Republican campaign committee from New York to the Capital City. As is well known the executive committee of the League of Republican Clubs will meet in Chicago next month to decide whether the bendquarters of this organization shall be transferred from Chlengo to Washington When Secretary Dowling was in Washington recently he freely expressed the opinion that the Republican League missionary work could be better accomplished here than in any other city.

It will be recalled that, during the last National campaign, there was considerable talk about the removal of both the Repuls lican and Democratic National campaign committees from New York to this city. A good many who had charge of the work during this campaign believed that Wash ington would be a much better lecayon for the headquarters of the two campaign committees than New York. There is no doubt whatever but that Washington is the real political center. More politicians drift into the Capital City than to either New York or Chicago. The mail facilities are just as good from Washington as they from New York, and the campaign could be just as well conducted by both the old parties from here as from New York city The Populists had their headquarters in Washington in 1892, and will in 1896.

The National Republican Committee when it meets to select the next convention town, may take some action with reference to the establishment of its headquarters in Washington. There is a possibility, also that the Democratic National Committee when it assembles here, may consider the matter, for, if the Republicans decide to locate in Washington, the Democrats will most surely do so. The Congressional cafapaign committees have had their head-quarters in Washington for many years, and, while their work is not so important n a general way, as the committees which have charge of Presidential campaigns schemes with just as great success from Washington as the other committees have from New York.

It is not yet definitely known when Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Campaign Committee, will issue his call for the assembling of that committee here to decide upon the time and place for holding the next national convention. In view of the fact that a majority of the committee seem to favor an earlier convention next to favor a short and sharp campaign, there will decide to have the committee -- t in October instead of in November, as was the case in 1891, when Minneapolis was closen the convention city.

There has been considerable gossip in Washington recently as to the probable election of both the Republican and Deme cratic national conventions. While several cities are making an energetic canvass among the members of the Republicar national committee, the prospects now seem to be that Chicago will be selected without asking for the bonor. Buffalo and San Francisco seem to be making a more vigorous fight than any of the other cities considered in the race, but it is not at all likely that either will be chosen. San Francisco might capture the convention were it not for the and the fare would be too great for the dele gates to stand. This practically leaves the Pacific const metropolis out of the fight Francisco people are coming to Washington o put up the greatest kind of a fight to

So far as the chairmanship of the national not at all likely that Mr. Carter, the pres ent chairman, will serve in this capacity after the committee meets in Washington and completes its work. The general resignation as chairman, and, while bla leading politicians in this section of the country believe that the actual che the campaign managers will be Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. It is understood that the Pennsylvanian again desires to show the country that he can conduct winning campaign. The only thing likely to prevent him from being chosen chair man is the nomination of Mr. Harrison. Should the Hoosier statesman again head tainly would not consent to have Mr Quay manage his campaign, and the sup position seems to be, also, that Mr. Our candidate than Mr. Harrison, if Senator Quay is in good health next year, there eems no doubt whatever that he will be at the head of the campaign com and will conduct just as successful a figh as he did when Mr. Harrison was ele

Snap Shots. A merciful man is merciful even to

Good luck has cost many a young man Attention to business is the first thing

Some swift people fancy that the dust was made solely for them to throw into the eyes of their rivals. The man who finds the north pole gets

be persimmon. with wheels in their heads are aturally inclined toward revolutions. An Arkansas young man who was bit by a horse trader died of mortification. Satan is merely an autocratic cook

Cork Trees in Georgia About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent to flandersville by the Government and set out to test their daptability to the climate, says the Au

Three or four are yet living, but the larger ne is in the front yard of the Jackso Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Col. Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varities, an agton and to the Atlanta Ex the bark, or cork, is two and a half ! thick, and is good material. Col. Warthen who has studied the matter closely, is who has studied the matter closely, i

Really English.

The biggest man at the English parliamen-tary bar is Mr. Pope, the leader. He sits upon an air-cushion and his weight is so enormous that he is not required to stand enormous that he is not required to stand when conducting a case. At the end of the day's work he is wheeled in a char-to the elevator, from which he is then trans-ferred to a four-wheeler.

Upon the recent visit of the shabzads to ad a call was made upon a dentist. on, taking gis for the first time. The uncle thought his hist moment had come and was heard murmiding: "Allah is great! Kismet!" His nephew histowed more philosophy; but it is probable that the visit to the dentist will be recounted to the ameer with greater emotion than the shahzada feels with regard to anything else in his travels.

Mr. Farrell has the distinction of being be only member of the British parliamen whose maiden speech was delivered just one hour and five minutes after he had signed its roll for the first time.

Among the new members of the English house of commons is the Indian, Bhownagree, He is the son of a Bombay merchant and land and a judge in India. He is the only one of his race in the house. His colleagues refer to him as the "member for India."

Mr. Gladstone no longer reads the lessons be infirmities of advancing age permit his longer attending the daily matine. He is, however, frequently to be seen at weekday evensong and worships regularly on Sunday mornings and evenings with children and grandchildren gathered around him. The grand old man's face shows signs of age but his marvelous vitality finds its more ef-fective expression in his voice, which is as fine as when its owner was in the prime of

Moments With Funny Men. Teacher-Now, Dick, you may repeat the

golden text. Dick Hicks-I don't dast; me fådder is a silver man.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

Mrs.-It is so easy to tell an old maid by ner dissatisfied look, you know. Miss—And a married woman by her dis ppointed one.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Michigan farmers are feeding peppermin plants to their cows, whose milk, in conse quence, will be a very superior article of mint julep.—Bullalo Express

"I may not be able to point a moral," said the tomato can as the poor deg scam pered down the street, "but, just the same, I adorn a tail."—Philadelphia Record.

Simmons-Did you hear about the jok

Walton sprung last night at the table? Timmins-Did he spring it clear out of shape, as he usually does with a joke?--in

"Competition?" repeated the visiting druggist in the sombrero hat. "You folks don't know what competition is. Why, out our way we have to work a day and night shift of rattlesnakes to be in it at all."-De troit Tribune.

"What have you got for a hungry wheel man?" inquired the young man in knicker-bockers, glancing over the bill of fare. "Our saddlerock oysters are very fine sir," said the solemn waiter, bending slight-ly.—Chicago Tribune.

Merely Fish Stories.

There are two or three genera of the order to which the codfish belongs which have a mustache of bristles on each side of the outh Fish which fly or soar are no longer curiosities, and South America comes to the fore with great shouls or droves of fish which, when their ponds dry up during the the rains. Of course these creatures have rudimentary lungs to supplement the usual petroleum motors proved so much superio breathing apparatus of their kind.

There is a famous climbing perch of India five or six feet up the trunk of a paim tree which builds nests, and it is in this family where is found the angling appendage which is retractile and plays sad havoc with

Deep-sea fish must endure a squeezin which increases at the rate of about a ton for every thousand fathoms, and so at a depth of three and one-half miles, the greatest at which any have been taken, this would be nearly three tons for every inch of the animal's body. These fishes are constructed face they are generally in a condition of decreases the gases in the intestines and expand, forcing the stomach out at them and the eyes from their sockets.

The luminosity of certain dwellers of th lowest depths serves many purposes. Be sides acting as "search lights" to some car it is invaluable in others as a lure to curiou little creatures which thus fall prey to the glowing monster's wide mouth. There is said to be a deep-sea shark which has the izing or extinguishing his light as be sees fit.

The Island of Trinidad. South Atlantic, says the Illustrated London News, has become suddenly of inter-estiothe world, and has caused some friction zil. The British title to the island dates session of it without any resistance from the Portuguese. The Brazil govern claims, bowever, that in 1782 the island wasevacuated by the British and restored t Portugal. Great excitement has been caused in Rio de Papeiro by the news that the direct Argentine cable has been landed on the island. It is about six miles in cir ference, the north end is barren, but on the south end there are many evergre diameter. Monument Rock is one of the chief features of the island and is 800 feet high, but a sugar-loaf rock at the southers with trees. On the isk si are wild hogs

Mrs. Gradley-Heartuly) — I don't care who knows it. My husband has got to give up-cither me or his lodget W. Woman's Inconsistency either me or his lodge! He gets worse and worse, I din't believe he'll ever be any account, the worthless brute!" Neighbor (swolthingly)—I didn't think it

it your husband was a poor creature did she? Well, I'll just let that backbit he best man to this town! Poor creatur He's worth a thousand Tom

as so bad. But Mrs. Gossiper did tell me

"If it's news, it's in The Mo

New World Pavements Are Too Rough-New Carriages No Longer a Surprise in Paris.

(From the Chicago News.)

300 years ago, when an observant fellow ed Savery took a hint from the acci dental condensation of steam in an empty wine bottle which he had thrown into the fire. Since that time steam engines and not borses have pumped water. Nearly ninety years later, in 1782, James Watt, anothe observer, who knew how to put his observathe double-acting steam engine. Since ther wheels of the world's factories. Nearly forty years later, in 1829, George Stepher son built the first successful auto-mobile carriage, and straight way steam began bauling goods and passengers, and the horse, the freight wagon and the stage coach have year by year come to be less and less in

As far back as 1825, more than two generations ago, and before the railroad locomotive was an assured success, an Englishman named Gurney, thought be had solved the problem of a horseless carriage In this he had the support of Dr. Lardner, then the most reliable authority on steam engineering, who, in his book, issued early in the '30s, carried the idea that Gurney's turnpike locomotives" would very shortly be hanling stage coaches up and down the post roads of England, to the great detri nent, if not the actual wiping out, of many projected railroad enterprises. Nor was Gurney the only one who had a "turnpike ocomotive" on the market seven decader ago. Lardner mentions a dozen such, though

with horses on ordinary roads appears to have been solved, though steam is not the motive power. Neither are the most suc cessful horseless carriages of to-day oper ated by electricity, although scores of ventors have burned the midnight oil with great persistence in the attempt to harness the mystic current to successful carriage propulsion. Down to date petroleum pro-ducts appear to have been used with most success in operating road wagons. Steam carriage that will go have been made, and flexibility. Besides, the steam car-riages are hot, they have to stop occasion ally for fresh supplies of water, and the noise of the exhaust is disagreeable.

Electrical carriages are more satisfactors are much too heavy to be wieldy, and are subject to all the drawbacks that attend storage battery street cars, being expensive, easily deranged, and entirely dependent upon proximity to charging stations for ability to do continuous work. The gravity of this dra wback is apparent when t is understood that the distance limit of the most successful storage-buttery carriage yet experimented with is from fifty to one hundred miles, according to grade and speed. At the end of such a run a on or the old ones in use re-charged, at the loss of considerable time.

All these things may ultimately be over one invents a storage battery that com-bines lightness with sufficient capacity to make it safe to get more than twenty-five then, however, electric motors in carriages, as in launches, will be at a dis which, when their ponds dry up during the drought season, scramble across country to deeper pools or turrow in the mud to await have been conclusively shown by the horsein speed to the electric ones, the winner making the found trip of 750 miles at the remarkable high average speed of sixfor the electric carriages that they are and coolness and would be far and away in the lead if these were the only con sideration.

ital, indeed, these vehicles cause to me self-propelling vehicles.

the expense of operating them, it is a little early yet to speak in detail, but it is said that a carriage which will sent four par engers can be put upon the market as soon as the new works are ready at a cost of \$800, and a New York manufacturer says the motor for such a carriage can be run for 11-2 cents an hour for each horse power. The fitted with two and one-half and three and one half horse power motors, and can be run at different speeds, three and one-half, variation of speed being effected by the turn ing of a hand lever. The last-named speed is certainly as high as will be desired, and probably higher than will be allowed or city streets, but there seems to be no reaso why horseless wagons could not be made to run at considerably higher speed.

If it's news, it's in The Times.

HORSELESS YEHICLES HOW

Europe Ahead of America in Their Inventien and Ess.

Men have been trying to get rid of borses for centuries. They began to succeed just

e believed Gurney's the only practical one Now, however, the problem of dispensing to be sure, and so have electric ones, but both are lacking in the requisite lightness

So far Europe leads America immensel with regard to horseless carriages, which are rapidly coming into common use in al most every city on the other side, especially Paris. On the streets of the French cap ago, and the rapidity of their introduction appears to depend almost altogether upon the capacity of the factories to turn them out. One of the greatest obstacles t their use here has been furnished by the poor roadways. Not only are our country roads infitenitely worse than those of Europe, but the pavements of our cities are so rough and uneven, as a rule, as to interfere very seriously with the use of

of the refined products of petroleum will do the work. From the storage reservoir the petroleum product is conducted to a carburet whence it is conducted to the cylinder of the engine, which is then operated by means of consecutive explosions, the same as an ordinary gas engine. The cylinders of the horse less carriage engines are much shorter in proportion than the cylinders of ordinary et gines and the cross section much greater. It is then rendered possible both to increase the speed and reduce the size of an engine rtionately to its power, and a three o four horse power machine of this sort is s small that it can be contained in what would There is some heat-of course, but this i vice for cooling the cylinder with a spray of caused by the explosions, but not greate As to the cost of horseless carriages and

'Anybody can be a lawyer.' "There's where you are wrong. Anybody can be an attorney, but it takes brains to makea lawyer."—Judge.



The New Coat Shirt, 89c.

We are solling this regular \$1.13 Shirt at the above price in order to introduce it into Washington. This shirt is the rage in New York, and for comfort and ease in putling on it is remarkable. The cut and the name 'Coat Shirt' explains where it

Bon Marche, 314 and 316 7th Street.

MAPPING CHURCH LABOR

Episcopalians Meet to Discuss

Work Among Colored People. WELL-KNOWN DIVINES HERE

Eleventh Annual Conference Begins in St. Mary's Church With a Large Attendance-Important Papers to Be Read by Visiting Clergymen. Programme for the Services.

The elventh annual conference of the Protestant-Episcopal Church among the colored people began its session to day at St. Mary's Church, Twenty-third street, between G and H streets northwest.

The actual work of the conference will begin this evening and will be opened with prayer and a sermon by Rev. Richard Bright, of St. Stephen's Church, Savannah, Ga. followed by a business session, during which a committee will be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

These sessions have been regularly held

for eleven years. Their purposes are to discuss the general needs of the colored Episcopalians and also discoss methods of church work. It is not a legislative body, but one of a deliberate character. The two churches, St. Mary's, an offspring of St. John's, and St. Luke's, a parish church, winch has never been a mission, are the colored churches n Washington. St. Mary's 's supported entirely by the parish funds, supplemented by sub-scriptions from members of the congrega-

tion. The subscriptions and offering

are turned over to St. John's parish treas ury, from which all officials are paid. SCOPE OF THE WORK St. Mary's chapel comprises an indus-trial school, superintended by Mrs. Pan-croft Davis; a parish school; a mission

nouse on Twentyshah street, and a medical dispensary St. Luke's is somewhat different from St. Mary's, in the fact that it is an inde pendent parish. From its founding in 1875 to January Est Rev. S. Cromwell was its rector. The present rector is kev. W. V. Tunnell, and also warden of King Hall, the theological school near Howard

University : The conference will be held to night at 8t. Mary's, Thursday at St. Luke's, and Friday again at St. Mary's.

Wednesday morning boly communion will be celebrated, and an address will e delivered by Right Rev. William Paret. hishop of the diocese of Washington,

PAPERS TO BE DISCUSSED. During the conference the following will be read and discu What shall we ask of the general con ference," to be discussed by Revs. M.F. Duty, Georgia; J. H. M. Pollard, South Carolina

Joseph F. Mitchell, Virginia; Alfred H. Lealtnd, Ohio; C. M. C. Mason, Missouri; C. M. Field, S. S. J. E., Massachusetts: J. . Brown, Florida. Thursday, at St. Luke's, at 2:30 p. m. "What can be done to promote the work among colored people," Revs. Joseph G. Bryant, Maryland; G. N. Hollings, Sc Carolina; R. H. Gleaves, District

In the evening at 8 o'clock a paper en titled "The development of self-sup-porting parishes," will be discussed by Revs. George Frazier Miller, North George Frazier Miller, Carolina; Richard Beiney, South Carolina and W. V. Tunnel, of the District of Co

Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at 8t Mary's, woman's day, bely communion will be celebrated and a sermon by Right will be celebrated and a sern Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., Li. D.,

bishop of Delaware. HARMONY AMONG CHURCHES. At 2:30 p. m. papers on "Harmon Among Churches," by Miss S. P. Pemble

ton, Philadelphia; "Rule of Service," Mrs. Alexander, New York. The reports upon the work of the con ference show a steady progress at large. Though the progress is slow yet it is felt by all that those who come into the church are loyal and faithful. Through

felt among the workers. Henry L. Phillips, rector of the Church o the Crucifixion, president; Rev. John Al-bert Williams, priest in charge of the St. Phillip the Descon, of Omaha, Neb., sec retary.

The Woman's auxiliary will form a prominent feature in the conference. The aim of the auxilliary is to arsist in general mary work.

Proctor Gives His Side. Editor Times: Hitherto I have kept silent concerning the Maxwell case. My reason for now speaking is that I may remove the unjust stigma that has been placed upon the Central Lation Mission. This attack has been made not upon me alone as a man, but as a Christian worker in the Mission. One of my superior officers has well said, "It was an attack, not so much on you, as your religion."
It was a direct insulf to the lovers of truth and rightcousness. The Mission was not in any way connected with the

Having been connected with the police lepartment for twenty-old years, I be

BASEBALL! At National Park TO-DAY. WASHINGTON NEW YORK.

Game called at 4 o'clock p. m. Admission, 25 and 50c.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER Eighth Annual Tour and Annual Autumu Visit
to Washington of Daniel Frohman's

LYCEUM THEATER COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.
To-night, Tuesday and Wed, and Mat. Sat.,
The Case of Rebellious Susan. Thursday. AN IDEAL HUSBAND. Friday. THE WIFE. Saturday. THE CHARITY BALL

Next Week-LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. A CADEMY-Prices 25, 50, 75c and 51 00 Wed, and Sat "Pops" 25 and 50c Reserved THE GREAT ELECTRICAL DRAMA

SHAFT No. 2. Presented by FRANK LOSEE and a

Capable Company.
Next Week { The White Rat.

BUOU THEATER Week Commencing September 23.

Walter Sanford's

Superb production of the Great

Scenic Melodrama, The Struggle of Life.

A New Story of Thrilling Local Interest, Ilustrated with a series of Marvelous Stage

NATIONAL RIFLES ARMORY, 920 G STREET NW. Tuesday evening, September 24, "MAK-ING OF A MODERN MAGAZINE," illus-trated lecture by Eugene M. Camp, of Harper Brothers. Stereopticon views and unique exhibit of rare literary curiosities, includ-ing original manuscripts of "Trilly" and many other famous works. Entire proceeds will be devoted to fund for erection of an industrial school for homeless boys of East-ern cities, under auspices of readers of Harper's "Icound Table." Tickets, 25c., at Brentano's and the ball.

CTRAND OPERA HOUSE EDWARD II ALLEN, Manager

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 21. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew

in the first production of the new come ly, BACHELOR'S BABY."

By COYNE FLETCHER, Under the direction of McKEE RANKIN, who

PRICES - (\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, reserved. Next Week-"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON."

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER THE PENNANT WINNER Fields and Hanson's Drawing Cards. 10-NOVEL FEATURES-10

Week | Russell Bros., Comedians. lieve it to be a duty I owe to it to refute in the strongest terms the unjust. untrue statements that have been made case. And last, but not by any means least, I owe it to my family to disabuse the minds of the public of the false im-

pressions made by a perversion of the This abuse has been based largely upon nisstatements published in the columns of certain Washington papers from time That we "slept in this adjoining room:" occupied a room adjoining Maxwell's room and listened half of the night for evidence;" that "with an extra key they (Proctor and Gallaher) unlocked the door of the Department clerk's sleeping room." "The woman was so frightened that she ran screaming and crying out of the room and bulf fell down the stairs, imploring and begging us not to murder her;" that Proctor stood for an hour with a pair of opera glasses glued to his eyes and pointed toward Maxwell's room, looking for evidence," and "slipped around in his stock ing feet in order to make a case;" "watch ng them from neighboring roofs through telescopes;" that "Inspector Hollinberger ned the detectives in his office be fore him and delivered to them a lecture which will probably remain in their mem

ory for many a long day." "The inspector told his detectives that he had done everything in his power to discountenance the methods employed Detective Proctor in making arrest under the Edmunds law and he regarded the way in which the alleged evidence was obtained as little short of infamous. The lecture was taken very much at heart by the force at large. lthough it was directed to Detectives Proctor, Gallaber, and Rhodes."

Syndicate Valets

mport I am willing to make affidavit are

The idea of a syndicate valet who should make himself useful to four or five bachel gested two years ago in New York, and it has worked successfully in several cases. A bachelor, who is also a workingman in business or a profession, has not himself enough for a valet to do. If, however, he shares the expense of a man with several other bachelors he finds that a valet is not an expensive luxury, but an economy. Such a vajet, if he knows his business, can take care of the clothes of the men who employ him button or two, as the case may require. He make himself : - nerally useful in many little the syndicate have apartments in the same building it increases the usefulness of a valet. Several such experiments have been have been satisfactory.

"If it's news, it's in The Morning